

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE  
AND  
DAVID FULTON, Proprietors.

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## TERMS

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**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to three dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

## RECEIVING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**CORNELIUS MYERS,**  
Manufacturer & Dealer in  
**HATS AND CAPS.**  
Wholesale and Retail,  
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WILLIAM COOPER,**  
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,  
100  
General Commission Merchant,  
Next door North of the New Custom-house,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**GILLESPIE & ROBESON,**  
**AGENTS**  
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all  
other kinds of Produce. 1-4f  
Sept. 21, 1844.

**ROBT. G. BARKIN,**  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends  
in New York. 1-4f  
September 21, 1844.

**WM. SEAW,**  
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**JOHN HALL,**  
Commission Merchant,  
Second brick building on Water, South of Mul-  
berry Street,—up stairs.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
Per Schr. J. D. JONES,  
50 PLOUGHS, No. 1 & 11,  
200 Shares and Mouldboards,  
20 Boxes pale soap,  
10 do. John Egan's Tobacco,  
21 Bbls. Canal Flour,  
20 Half do do do.

For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.  
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-4f]

**LIST OF BLANKS**  
ON HAND, and for sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs  
do do Subpoenas  
do do Fi. Fas.  
County Court Sure Facias  
Apprentice's Indentures  
Letters of Administrators  
Jury's Tickets  
Peace warrants  
Constable's bonds  
Notes of hand  
Checks, Cape Fear Bank  
do Branch Bank  
do State  
Notes, negotiable at bank  
Inspector's Certificates  
Certificates of Justices attending Court  
Shipping Papers

Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch and other officers, and all other persons requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princess & Front-sts., One door above the Hanover House.

**NOTICE.**  
A Carriage & Horses will be kept in readiness at the HAVER HOUSE, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN,  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[4-4f]

**New Boarding House.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Boarding House at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX,  
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-4f

## LOST.

ON the 21st inst., a POCKET BOOK containing \$50 in cash, and several notes of hand. One note on Edward Smith, for \$250, one on Amos Thomas for \$75, and several other notes not recollecting. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for the recovery of said Pocket Book.

MILES COSTIN,  
(23-4f)  
March 28, 1845.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,  
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH,  
March 17, (21) 1845. 27-4f

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

## Planter's House.

**GEORGE J. BORNEGAY**

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Public House of Entertainment,  
in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front streets. It is his purpose to make it a desirable house for regular as well as a transient boarders.

If cleanliness, good servants, a table always provided with the best the market will afford, and the most assiduous attention will entitle him to a share of the public patronage, it is his determination to merit it. His tables will be found in excellent condition, and horses shall be well attended to.

Newbern, March 18, 1845.—[29-6m]

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxeter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to

JOHN A. TAYLOR.  
April 2d, 1845. 29-4f

## FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel.  
To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, with proper inducements, add to it so as to make it a valuable addition. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.  
Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.  
April 4th, 1845.

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**  
**CHEMICALS,**  
**SHOP FURNITURE,**  
**LYSTRU. MEATS, &c. &c. &c.,**  
At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The Subscriber has received his summer stock of **Medicines**, &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent, on invoice prices.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found

250 oz. Sulph. Quinine  
100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Barks  
50 lbs. fresh Sedlitz Powders  
20 lbs. English and American Calomel  
English Blue, Mass. Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.  
With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.

The following Patent Medicines have just been received:

Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,  
Chesman's Balsam,  
Swain's and Indian Panacea  
Laid's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla  
Rowland's Tonic Mixture  
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry  
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort  
Jayne's Expectant, & Hair Tonic &c.  
Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash  
Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.

Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW,  
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

**Just received**  
Per schr. Fellowship from New Orleans.

188 BBLs. Molasses,  
43 Hds. do  
24 do Sugar,  
144 bbls. Whiskey,  
20 hds. Bacon Sides,  
60 kegs Lard

For sale by JOHN HALL.  
April 1, 1845. 29-4f

**Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!**  
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF  
**Panama, Men's, Boys' and Infants' Leg-horn and Palm Leaf HATS,**

of every style and quality; also the Spring style of men's and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of men's and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

ALSO.  
A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by  
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,  
Market st., Wilmington.  
March 21, 1845. 27-4f

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st of March, 1845.

Those whose names appear on this list will please to ask for advertised letters.

A Anderson, William  
Anstett, George W  
Anderson, Sylvanus  
Adams, G. C.  
Ames, David  
Anders, John  
Allen, William  
Andrews, Thomas A

B Brown, Joseph T 2  
Brown, Isaac E  
Brier, Joseph  
Benson, Elijah  
Bibber, Thomas F  
Blake, Thomas  
Burton, Mrs. Helen  
Boyd, John  
Blanks, Miss Sarah  
Barlow, C. M  
Brinkley, William  
Bianey, Mrs. Evelina  
Barton, George  
Brown, Natchy  
Brickhouse, Nathaniel  
Bracy, John  
Brackly, Wm  
Brewer, N  
Bouffant, N  
Bell, Miss Wilhelmina  
Bordley, Wm H  
Burris, John H  
Buye, Mrs. Sarah  
Brian, Thomas  
Brian, Mrs. Mary A  
Bartlett, Mrs. Martha

C Chavers, Henry  
Collins, Josiah  
Clay, Henry T  
Currey, John  
Cottin, George  
Cassell, Abraham  
Collins, Morris  
Church, Robert  
Cain, Wm  
Craig, John B  
Corbit, James L 2  
Curtis, Ansel H  
Charisca, Antonio R  
Cowan, M D  
Crews, T R  
Charles, E M  
Cromelin, R  
Carr, Henry  
Cowan, W D  
Cowan, John  
Canada, Yancy 2  
Costin, Samuel  
Clark, T C  
Carter, Aug

D Douglas, Wm  
Davis, Isaac  
Drey, S H  
Davis, F S  
Dibble, C B

E Ennes, James T 2  
Elbridge, Ephraim  
Everitt, Mrs. Rebecca  
Earl, James M  
Everitt, Isaac  
Eagle, Mingo  
Elbridge, Miss Ann M

F French, Smiley  
Fuller, Rev C M  
Foster, D P  
Fletcher, John 2  
Frost, Charles  
Ferguson, Miss Martha  
Forbes, James  
Franklin, E C  
Farroll, M

G George, John  
Gilbert, Henry D  
Greenfield, J J  
Gray, Wm  
Graham, John  
Griffin, John 2  
Gardner, Charles  
Gottier, Miss  
Green, Edward  
Given, Theodore T  
Grievies, John B  
Gould, William I

H Howell, Thomas  
Hor, John H 2  
Huston, G M  
Hutchins, George 2  
Holmes, Nancy  
Hotbrook, Samuel C  
Hartfield, T J  
Heritage, W J  
Holt, Daniel H  
Hull, Albert B  
Harrison, William Henry  
Hyde, Harmon  
Hude, Mrs. R  
Holmes, Aurelius  
Hazzell, Ann  
Hee, Wm  
Hulet, John Sen  
Hinde, Watson  
Henry, Charles  
Hall, Andrew

J Jones, Willard  
Jones, Wm 2  
Jones, Mrs. Martha  
Jones, A L  
Jones, Darius  
Jones, Roland T  
Jones, Jacob  
Ivey, S P  
Ireland, Amos  
Jarvis, Edward T  
Jarvis, Mrs. Ann

K Keckpatrick, John  
Knight, George W 2  
Kennedy, John  
Kline, A P  
Keller, John  
Kingsbury, A. K.

L Lee, Sally  
Larkins, Moses  
Lambert, Mathew  
Lucas, A D  
Legwin, John F  
Long, Hugh  
Laddon, Ym B  
Lee, George W

M Murray, J R  
Marl, Alex  
Maxwell, Samuel  
Murphy, Daniel  
Mercer, J  
Morrison, Samuel T  
Murrell, Samuel  
Moore, Wm H  
Morris, Charles  
Maxwell, Thomas  
Moore, James A  
Moore, James T  
Moyle, Dr. John  
Maguire, Barney  
Marchall, Albert  
Martin, George  
Miller, J D B  
Meyer, Claus  
Marchall, Rachal  
Marchall, Mrs. Mara A  
McLanahan, Jackson  
McKay, R  
McWilliams, Mark  
McLean, George A

N Nelson, John 2  
Newton, Wm  
Newen, Crawford  
Nichols, Capt David  
Norton, Robert  
Newton, Miss Martha

O Orrell, Miss Henry  
Oxenham, Wm P 2

P Pace, Capt John  
Phinney, Robert M 2  
Pethely, Lezra  
Parker, William W  
Petigrew, W H  
Porter, James  
Pitt, Capt Samuel V  
Prebel, Capt Elnor  
Porter, Miss Mary  
Price, George  
Pain, Thomas

R Reynolds, G  
Risley, Miss C S  
Russell, S L  
Rankin, Samuel  
Robinson, Peter  
Robbins, F B 2  
Reisey, J H  
Russell, G P  
Risley, Richard A  
Rice, Frederick  
Ritter, Maria  
Reed, Capt Daniel  
Robertson, Charles  
Rues, Caswell  
Roberts, Benjamin  
Realy, Margaret

S Saunders, Thomas  
Stephens, Caria  
Stove, David  
Sellers, Col John  
Sanders, D W  
Small, G W 3  
Small, Elisha  
Smith, John H  
Strode, Porter  
Stevens, Asbury  
Stilla, Elizabeth  
Senter, F W  
Sponge, Capt  
Snow, Wm  
Stubbs, Lewis  
Stephens, Nancy  
Straman, Levi  
Shadgutt, Chas  
Sellers, Samuel 2  
Sheldin, C C  
Small, J  
Simmonson, A G  
Stevenson, Jas  
Smith, E A  
Scott, James T

T Tillot, Miss M A  
Thurber, T  
Tuck, Jacob  
Toomer, Madra  
Toomack, Wm  
Trimble, J N  
Tyler, Abner  
Tyler, Capt Wm J  
Thally, Hugh  
Thompson, B F J 2  
Thompson, B F  
Thompson, S C  
Treworgg, J C

V Varnum, Rowland T 5  
VanDyle, Wm

W Ward, Edward R  
White, Calvin G  
Woodhull, Mary  
Ware, C F  
Wadworth, J C  
Walker, W H  
West, Rev C W  
West, Mrs. Abby  
Winebourn, Mrs. Rebecca  
Wallace, Bryant  
Wheeler, Leonard T  
Weeks, R F  
Walker, Miss Lavina  
Wilson, D M  
Wilkins, Mr

W W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

## SPEECH

Of Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 19, in Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have ever been cautious about voting appropriations. I have thought sometimes that our appropriations have not been in accordance with economical estimates. We have permitted an increase of expenditures to run with supposed wants without critically examining their character. We are asked to make large appropriations to our army and navy, when it is difficult to know whether those appropriations are necessary and properly disbursed or not. The amount of our appropriations, in proportion to the number of our army and the strength of our navy, will, I think, be found to be nearly double to those of the appropriations made for the support of the British navy and army. This should not be. There is no reason why it should be so; and it can only be accounted for on the fact that we have a greater number of officers than we should have for the number of men they have to command, or that their pay is too high. I think there is a disproportion in the pay of the officer and the common soldier or sailor. I think I can see a great impropriety in paying a commander six hundred dollars a month, while the soldier or sailor gets but eight dollars, whose risk is greater, and whose duty is more arduous than that of the commander. I think the disparity between the commander, whose duty it is to defend, and the farmer, whose duty it is to both maintain and defend his country, is too great. A farmer will toil in dust and sweat half his life to procure a common farm; and then toil in sweat and dust until he is three score to support himself and family, and his government; and, in the mean time, if there be any fighting to do he has to do it, and if he, at the end of three-score years, can lay up three or four thousand dollars to maintain himself through the evening of life, he has done well; he will have credit for being an honest and industrious man. A farmer may own a farm which has cost him five thousand dollars; he may work it to the best possible advantage, and he will do well if he clears three hundred dollars exclusive of the expenses in its cultivation. I speak of Western farmers worked by free labor. How is it with the epauletted gentleman? He receives a commission—a piece of parchment with some copper-plate flourishes upon it, and the President's name at the lower right hand corner; and a scrap of sheepskin, thus embellished, speaks him, as if by magic, into a fortune—brings him a yearly income of more than any twenty-four farmers, with all their capital vested in their farms and all their toil boot. I will suppose that twenty-four farmers, each have a farm that cost five thousand dollars; the aggregate capital vested is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and yet the epauletted sheep skin man will receive more in a year than the whole twenty-four farmers, though they toil in sweat from the beginning to the end of the year, and from the rising to the setting of the sun each day, while he toils not, neither does he spin; yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like him; and I repeat, if fighting has to be done the farmer and mechanic have to do it. The mechanic spends four or five years in acquiring a trade, and after he has acquired it, he is doing well if he can make three hundred dollars a year by his own labor, by the hardest ticks of the anvil, the lap-stone, or the jack-plane; and yet a commander, by virtue of a sheep-skin or a foot square of the hide of a jackass, will make more than twenty-four such mechanics, and yet lives at ease, and glitters and glistens in tinsel and lace. We boast of our Government being a government of equal privileges, equal rights, and equal institutions; but is it so? What equality is there in bestowing salaries which give to one individual more than twenty-four of our best farmers can make, including their own labor, with a capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars? That there will be inequalities in the circumstances of men, under the most free and equal forms of government, all will admit. The inequality in the habits and ability of men to make or collect wealth, or to retain it, will produce inequality of circumstances; but by far the greater inequality is produced by unequal legislation in the granting of monopolies, and in the gift of commissions with extravagant and profligate salaries.

For the information of those who may read me I will expose the denomination of a few of the higher officers, and the annual salaries which they receive, and contrast by figures the system of favoritism so blighting in its effects to the rights and prospects of all classes of society, except those for whose benefit the system is established. I have supposed that an industrious, frugal farmer, with a farm worth five thousand dollars, by his own labor, will make three hundred dollars a year.

We have what we call our regular army.—At the head of that army we have a major general, whose annual salary and perquisites amount to

\$7,144 88

Twenty-four farms worth \$120,000; the labor of twenty-four persons per year, worth each \$1 per day, amounts to the sum of \$7,512; and the aggregate value for one year will be, in capital and labor

\$137,512

If each farmer receives \$300 as his share of the proceeds of capital invested and labor expended, then will Major General Winfield Scott receive as much as the whole twenty-four persons with their united labor, and their \$120,000 of vested capital, or twenty-four times as much as either of them. I will ask my readers to keep this illustration in mind, and to apply it to the salaries of the officers, which I proceed further to expose and compare.

I repeat that—

The major general receives per annum

\$7,144 88

Equal to the income per annum of twenty-four farms, capital and labor included.

A brigadier general receives

\$4,600

A colonel receives

\$2,300

A lieutenant colonel receives

\$1,150

A major receives

\$725

A captain receives

\$362 50

A lieutenant receives

\$181 25

A first lieutenant receives

\$90 62 50

A second lieutenant receives

\$45 31 25

A third lieutenant receives

\$22 65 62 50

A fourth lieutenant receives

\$11 32 81 25

A fifth lieutenant receives

\$5 66 40 62 50

A sixth lieutenant receives

\$2 83 20 31 25

A seventh lieutenant receives

\$1 41 60 15 62 50

An eighth lieutenant receives

\$0 70 90 78 12 50

A ninth lieutenant receives

\$0 35 45 39 06 25

A tenth lieutenant receives

\$0 17 72 69 53 12 50

An eleventh lieutenant receives

\$0 08 86 34 76 56 25

A twelfth lieutenant receives

\$0 04 43 17 38 28 12 50

A thirteenth lieutenant receives

\$0 02 21 58 69 19 06 25

A fourteenth lieutenant receives

\$0 01 10 79 34 59 53 12 50

A fifteenth lieutenant receives

\$0 00 53 99 67 29 76 56 25

A sixteenth lieutenant receives

\$0 00 26 99 83 64 64 62 50

A seventeenth lieutenant receives

\$0 00 13 49 91 82 32 31 25

A eighteenth lieutenant receives

\$0 00 06 74 95 91 16 15 62 50

A nineteenth lieutenant receives

\$0 00 03 37 47 95 58 07 81 25

A twentieth lieutenant receives

\$0 00 01 68 73 97 98 94 03 12 50

A twenty-first lieutenant receives

\$0 00 00 34 36 98 99 49 97 01 56 25

An adjutant general receives

\$3,884

A sum equal to the proceeds of thirteen farms, worth each \$5,000, and labor included.

An inspector general receives

\$4,133

A sum equal to the proceeds of fourteen farms, worth each \$5,000, and labor included.

A quartermaster general receives

\$3,767

A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth \$5,000, and labor included.

A commissary general receives

\$3,560

A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth \$5,000, and labor included.

A surgeon general receives

\$3,628

A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth \$5,000, and labor included.

A paymaster general receives

\$5,583

A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth \$5,000, and labor included.

A colonel receives



party in the administration of the elder Adams. The next day under which they will fight, will bear the inscription of *native American*. Nothing is longer to be feared from a change of name. The people contemplate them as they do a stranger, who gives himself a new or different name in every town or village through which he passes. They look upon him as a scape-gallow, or a horse thief, who merits the rope or the gallows.

Caricature and slander are means with them. These have been the lot of every man of the democracy who has run for any high station; and no man received a greater share of them than did Thomas Jefferson. He was denounced far and wide as an infidel and a despot; as a reviler of religion, and a defamer of morals, corrupt in heart, and vicious in practice. His election, it was said in hypocritical tears from the sacred desk, would be the overthrow of the Christian religion, and of all our moral institutions; dark and damning infidelity would overspread the land. The temples erected and dedicated to the worship of the living God, would be desecrated and converted into stables, or the haunts and abodes of infidelity; and God's holy word, by his prophets and apostles, would be publicly submitted to contemptuous ridicule, and committed to the flames, and Tom Paine's Age of Reason was to be substituted. French infidelity was to usurp the throne of Christian worship. I hold in my hand one of the caricatures which were spread over the country as numerous as autumn leaves. It was an appeal to the senses of the awful calamities that awaited the American people in the event of his election. This caricature, as you perceive, represents 'Thos. Jefferson in the act of crowding an old lady, with her throat grasped to suffocation, and her tongue lolled out, and his foot upon the Bible. Tom Paine has one hand upon Jefferson's shoulder, and the other is extended with his Age of Reason proffered as a peace-offering. Beelzebub has his place as the companion of Jefferson and Paine. Black Sal is also represented in the act of sweeping; and Jefferson's salt mountain is seen through the window.

Jefferson was denounced and ridiculed in prose, blank-verse, and doggerel rhyme. I hold in my hand a precious relic of that time. It is a number of the stanzas in doggerel rhyme. I have room but for one verse, which will serve to show its character and the spirit of the times. It is in character with some of the doggerel sung to the abuse and ridicule of Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk, by the same party:

"Let dusky Sally's name be changed,  
To that of Isabella;  
And let the mountains, all of salt,  
Be christened Monticello."

This was one of the federal modes of electioneering then; and a mode which they continue, infamous and base as it is, to this day, as we all see, by the exposures I will make as I progress.

The discussions which we have had on the Oregon and Texas bills serve to identify the modern whig party with the federal party, as they were in the administration of Thomas Jefferson. All parties acquire names by their principles, and the measures which they sustain or oppose. One has but to look back to the debates on the Louisiana purchase, to see the full sized portrait of the debate and the party which were made, and who oppose the annexation of Texas and the possession and occupation of Oregon. The catch words then were "The United States as they are." The Constitution was made for the United States as they are. These are now the catch words against Oregon and Texas. The arguments used by the federalists against Louisiana are the same used against Oregon and Texas. The same speeches then made have been read to us, differing in little else but in names. Louisiana was represented as a pestilential swamp, abounding in poisonous reptiles, with alligators enough to fence it. Texas has been represented as a pestilential swamp, and Oregon as a mountainous and barren waste. Such representations have been made of the entire West, from time to time, as often as this government has attempted to reclaim it. Caricature has been resorted to, with the intention to alarm and prejudice the public mind, and allow the spirit of western enterprise.

I hold in my hand a caricature which represents a western family returning from the West to the rock-bound regions of New England. Here it is. It represents a family reduced to the last degree of poverty, sickness, and wretchedness; a rickety cart, drawn by an old horse, so poor that his bones protrude through the skin; a wife, and several pale children. The husband is represented as hobbling on two crutches, crippled with rheumatism, and pale and cadaverous with fever and ague. The cart has stopped; the horse is devouring some dry mullen stalks; while two sickly, ragged boys are making their way to a cabin seen at a distance, to beg some bread. I will procure a cut of this caricature, and give it a place in my printed remarks, to show my readers that the same disgraceful means were used to prejudice the public against the purchase of Louisiana, and other western territory, that are now used by the party to defeat the acquisition of territory, as well as to defeat the election of every democratic candidate who has ever run for President. Of all modes of slander, caricature has ever been considered the most cowardly and contemptible; and the man who is found out in it attaches to himself forever the frown and contempt of every good, honorable, and high-minded man in society.

I might present an array of measures hostile to the prosperity of this country, and calculated to circumvent the rights of the free people, suppress the spirit of emigration, and to prevent any enlargement or spread of our republican institutions, as well as personal liberty, in the support of all of which the entire federal vote and influence is to be found; the evidence of which is to be found in the books which lie on my desk, and which I will display, if any high here dare contradict me. All the acquisitions which have been made of territory, as well as every enlargement of liberty and equal rights, have been made by the democratic party, against federal speeches, federal votes, federal slanders, and federal caricatures.

Democratic men and democratic measures who now stand highest in the public confidence and public affection, were as odious and as much abused as democratic men and democratic measures now are. The tongue of slander is hushed against Jefferson, because excretion would be the lot of the man who would attempt to defame his memory. The purchase of Louisiana is now sung as a glorious acquisition to our Union; but let another Thomas Jefferson spring from the democratic family, and he will be as much the subject of detraction, slander, and caricature as his predecessor, so sure as Oregon and Texas have been opposed with the same violence that the acquisition of Louisiana was. Federalism is federalism, and it can't be changed. It is founded on principles immutable as the laws of gravitation, and will forever be found to raise its crest against all principles and measures which have free principles and the spread of human liberty for their object.

All this we have seen directed against the character and the administration of General

Jackson, as well as in the new acquisitions of territory we are about to make.

I hold in my hand a coffin handbill. This infamous lie-bill was started to defeat the election of General Jackson. It contains the number of coffins which it was said were filled with the murdered victims of General Jackson. He was pronounced as a cold blooded murderer; and this hand-bill contains the name of each murdered victim, with a short biography of the cruel manner in which they were murdered; their good qualities in life, and the lamentations of their friends after death. All good persons are called upon to lament their death, and to exorcise their cruel murderer. The author and circulators of these hand-bills did not do all their friends justice; they should have added to the number of coffins here represented about four thousand more, to represent the number of red coats that fell by the hand of Jackson at New Orleans, and two more for their more special friends Archbishop and Ambriester. Poor fellows!!!

I will make a miniature representation of this coffin hand-bill a part of my printed remarks. The generation which has sprung up since their use for political effect will feel a lively interest in seeing them. I believe there are enough yet living who can attest to their existence, and the use that was made of them, if my word should be doubted. In the presidential elections of 1824 and 1828, they were spread far and wide, as numerous as mulberry leaves in November; and there were floods of crocodile federal tears poured out over them. It is due to the rising generation to let them know that the man who now has a place in the heart, and whose name dwells on the lips, of every man who loves his country, was once the subject of the vilest slander, the most malignant abuse, and the most unvarnished falsehood, by the almost entire whig party.

But let us follow up the federal mode of electioneering. No man ever bore a more spotless reputation than Mr. Van Buren. His moral character stands, and has ever stood, above suspicion. His political character was, and is, of that marked, fearless, open, candid, and dignified character as to command the confidence and respect of all who knew him best. His administration was dignified in its character, bold, economical, and judicious, directed to the honor and the best interests of the country, as all will acknowledge, and as history will maintain, when the corrupting influence of party, which has so long diseased and poisoned the public mind, will have passed away. Yet no man, living or dead, has ever been more the subject of falsehood and detraction. The basest means were resorted to to defame him and his administration. The vilest slanders that the most corrupt heart could entertain, and the most degrading caricatures that the most vitiated minds could invent, were all brought to bear against his election. The cup of slander, vituperation, and detraction was drained to its last drops. The measures of his administration the best calculated to advance the highest interests of the country, and the prosperity of the people, were transformed into evils the most calamitous; his private and his public virtues were converted into vices the most alarming.

It would be a task of too much time and trouble to repeat and refute the more than ten thousand falsehoods and slanders that disgraced the country at that time, or to enumerate the frauds that brought dishonor upon our government and shook its moral and political institutions to their very foundations. "Oh! did you hear that mournful cry, Borne on the southern breeze? Heard you John Harris earnest pray For mercy, on his knees?" &c. &c. Ay, sir, caricature—that most degraded and degrading method of slander and of electioneering—was resorted to then as theretofore by the federalists. I hold in my hand a caricature which overspread the country in 1840. The mails groaned with the number which were franked by whig members of Congress. This degrading caricature is inscribed:

"High places in government, like steep rocks, only accessible to eagles and reptiles!" This caricature represents General Jackson in the character of a mud-turtle, crawling from the top to the base of the mountain, and Martin Van Buren, as a snake, winding his way to the top. General Harrison is represented with the head of a man and the body of an eagle. I hold another caricature. This was the inscription of a banner displayed from the head of every column that marched in all the drunken orgies that disgraced the elections of 1840. This caricature represents Martin Van Buren upon his back in the mire and sucking the teat of a long-eared old sow, and is labeled "Matty Van sucking the public teat."

This disgusting libel is of a man who has been twice honored with the highest and most responsible offices in the gift of the American people. I may also make these caricatures a part of my printed remarks, to the end that they may be brought in contrast with the dignified character which the just and impartial historian will present of the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. I have no time to talk of the promises which were made to the people in connection with the infamous slanders which I have been briefly presenting; but I wish to perpetuate in memory and record the fact that the federalist denounced the administration of Mr. Van Buren profligate and extravagant, and that, if the people would unite with him in overthrowing his administration, they would administer the government for less than half that was expended by Mr. Van Buren. They also promised prosperity to the people and to the country; public and private confidence was to be restored, credit revived, money was to be plenty, and the currency was to be sound, say, "such a currency as the world never saw before."

How was the promise of economy fulfilled? In the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the ordinary expenditures of the government amounted to sixty-three millions of dollars. (in round numbers.) In the two first years of the federal administration, the aggregate amount of ordinary expenditure is fifty-eight millions of dollars, (in round numbers.) Almost double the amount of the ordinary expenditures in the same time. I am not going to inculcate my printed remarks with a detailed specification of figures and facts. I have the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury now before me, and I dare successful contradiction? Was the promise of plenty of money, prosperity to the whole country, and every individual, and "such a currency the world never saw before," fulfilled? Yes, it was, to a certain extent; but not to the entire satisfaction of all the people. The loafers and bankrupts prospered. This administration has been a four years' jubilee for such characters; prosperity has been theirs, and we have had plenty of money and such a currency "as the world never did see" in quantity, it has been the amount of twelve millions of dollars in quality, it has been bankrupt notes; double the expenditures and twelve millions of bankrupt notes have been our currency, and the reward for the overthrow of the democratic party in 1840—just such a currency, and just such a reward, as we merited.

[CONTINUATION KEPT NO.] Heaven knows consistency ought to be valued, were it only for its rarity.

## THE JOURNAL.

Friday, April 11, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,  
HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,  
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

**Democratic Meeting.**  
We learn from the Fayetteville North Carolinian, that on Monday, the 31st ult., a Democratic meeting was held in Bladen county, at which, Gen. McKay was nominated as the candidate of the 6th Congressional District. We think it somewhat singular, that we have not yet received the proceedings of the meeting. Will our friends, and the friends of Gen. McKay, have them sent on for next Friday's Journal?

**Dr. Duncan's Speech.**  
In to-day's Journal we publish a portion of Dr. Duncan's speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, during the last session of Congress. It exposes in bold relief the frauds which were practiced by the Federal party, to defeat the election of President Polk, and secure that of Henry Clay. We solicit our readers to give it an attentive perusal. Next week we shall give the balance.

**Drowned.**  
On the 5th inst., Saturday last, a man was discovered floating on the surface of the river, near Barry & Bryant's wharf, in this town. When taken out of the water, it was discovered that he had been dead some time. The name of the unfortunate man, was Benjamin Gange, believed to be a native of Wake county. (We think he was from Raleigh.) Where he was drowned, or under what circumstances, has not yet been ascertained. A Coroner's Jury was summoned, but without eliciting any thing, we believe. The verdict of the Jury was, "that the deceased came to his death by drowning." This, if we are not mistaken, is the fourth man who has been drowned in our river during the last few months.

**The Weather.**  
Most assuredly, the weather, must be a noun feminine, otherwise we can't possibly account for the changeableness which it has exhibited during the last week or so. But a few days ago, and her ladyship was as warm and as genial as we are wont to find her, in the bright beautiful month of June. The trees, for the most part, arrayed in their gorgeous summer livery—the beautiful flowers, spreading abroad their lovely foliage to wanton in the balmy southern breeze, and to load it with their delicious perfumes—the ladies—the dear creatures—flitting along our side walks, like so many bright visions dropped from regions above. In fact, (but how can we talk about fact, when thinking of such beings,) every thing gave us assurance that hoary-headed old winter had taken his departure from amongst us. But, ah no, "hope told a flattering tale;" something must have ruffled the old gentleman's temper, some accident on his journey, mayhap. Be the cause what it may, we have had cold, bitter cold weather, for the last three or four days. The ice on Wednesday morning, was nearly half an inch thick. Our friends tell us, that vegetables of all kinds, have suffered dreadfully. We are afraid that the fruit will be seriously damaged.

**Curiosity—Tom Thumb.**  
For the last few days, we have had a little fellow by the name of "Tom Thumb"—not the Tom who kissed her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and who has made a fortune in England, but a little Virginian—a second edition of Tom Thumb, No. 1, we suppose. His name is Chaffin—Colonel Chaffin, we mean, and one of the most singular specimens of humanity, we have ever seen. Reader, just think of a grown man, whose weight is only 25 lbs., and whose height is only 27 inches. Why he ain't much bigger than a good quid of tobacco. We understand the Colonel intends visiting Newbern.

**Domestic Growth.**  
From the Raleigh papers we learn that a youth has been "raised" in Orange county, in this State, whose age is under eight years, and who weighs the moderate amount of 177 lbs. He measures 45 inches round the waist, and is 4 feet 8½ inches high. We pity the woman who had to nurse that baby. From the same source, we see that an engagement has been made with his father, to carry him on to the Northern Cities, for the purpose of exhibiting him as a natural curiosity.

**Foot Race.**  
In the New Orleans Courier of the 31st ult., we see an account of a Foot Race which came off in that place, the day before the paper went to press. The distance was ten miles, and the purse \$500; for which there were four competitors. All of them broke down except a man by the name of John Gildersleepe, who won the money, running the ten miles in fifty-nine minutes and a half. An immense number of spectators witnessed the race. Wonder if they "rubbed him down" when he got through.

**The Raleigh Post Office.**  
From the Raleigh Register of Friday last, we learn that Captain Thos. G. Scott, who has held the Office of Postmaster in the City of Raleigh for a great number of years, has resigned that office, and that Mr. William White, (also an ardent Raleighian,) has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

We take the following article from the North Carolinian. In addition to what the Carolinian says we would state, that we had a conversation with Gen. McKay on the subject in point, when he made the same statement to us. The matter, however, had slipped our memory until we saw it again referred to in the Carolinian. Indeed we hardly thought worth while to notice it, as we were certain it would not be believed by any man of sense.

**Gen'l McKay.**  
The following paragraph has been industriously circulated by the whig press; and is even yet quoted and referred to whenever it can be logged in:

"In conclusion, we cite the language used the other day, in Washington, by a locofoco member of Congress, (himself more honest than biparty,) in allusion to this very case. 'How is it,' said he, (we quote Mr. McKay, of N. C.) 'how is it, that if a whig be turned out of office, he immediately settles his accounts and we hear nothing more of him—and the democrats, who would hold on to office, is turned out for his dishonesty and never settles his accounts! We got rid of Curtis, and he squared everything with the Treasury, while by Hoyt and others we have lost, I know not how many millions.'"

At the time this paragraph first appeared, (about the first of February,) we stated that we felt certain there was no truth in it; and we now have the satisfaction of saying that we have seen Gen'l McKay, and made inquiry upon the subject. He declares that he has never in his official capacity uttered any such sentiments, and has no recollection of using such expressions in his conversations with individuals; and feels certain that he never used the names of Curtis and Hoyt therein mentioned. He stated further that he saw Mr. Brooks, the author, in Washington, and asked him if he ever had any such conversation with him or in his presence, and Mr. B. answered him in the negative, and stated that he obtained it from another paper!

We presume very few, if any of the whig papers that have propagated this story, will make this correction; but we hope the democratic journals will.

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
**Victory of Free Principles.**

Perhaps there has not been any single occurrence which has taken place for the last quarter of a century, which has excited a deeper interest throughout the whole length and breadth of our land, than the imprisonment of the patriot Dorr, by the Algerines of Rhode Island. It does now stand, and it must forever stand, as a singular and hateful anomaly in the history of the age and the country in which we live. That a man should be incarcerated in a dungeon in the United States of America, for the crime of asserting that the people have the right of instituting, remodeling or choosing for themselves such a form of Government as may seem best unto them, will scarcely be credited by posterity when it comes to peruse the annals of the present day. It is a serious fact tho'. We are glad, however, to see that the tide of popular opinion which has been gathering strength for the last eighteen months has manifested itself in such a tangible form as that exhibited in the articles below. The election which took place in Rhode Island, on the 2d inst., as will be seen by the articles which we quote below, has resulted in the selection of a liberation Governor, and in a large increase of liberation members of the Legislature. Dorr must and will be liberated. But we quote

From the Providence Gazette.  
**The Election, and the Result: Victory!!**  
Charles Jackson is undoubtedly elected governor of Rhode Island, spite of the malignant abuse which has been heaped upon him by Gov. Fenner and his supporters; and it is possible that other candidates on the liberation prox are elected. Should this not be so, the people, in electing Mr. Jackson, have emphatically declared for LIBERATION, as that was the single issue upon which he went into the fight; and though a majority of the legislature may be against us, we do not believe so signal an expression of popular will, will be disregarded by that majority; but that Mr. Dorr will, at the May session, be discharged from his loathsome cell, and that this State will again be permitted to return to the peace and tranquility which characterized it in old times. We proceed to give returns, as they have been brought to this city by express.

[Here follow returns from all the towns in the State for governor, except three—Little Compton, New Shoreham, and Exeter.—The total vote without these, is for Jackson, (liberation,) 7,626; Fenner, (Algerine,) 7,442; majority for Jackson so far, 184. The three towns to be heard from will increase the majority.—Globe.]

Three towns remain to be heard from, viz: Little Compton, New Shoreham, and Exeter—the aggregate majority of all which in 1843 for Fenner was 190. These towns cannot essentially vary the result one way or the other, at the present time. JACKSON IS UNDOUBTEDLY ELECTED, BY FROM TWO HUNDRED TO FOUR HUNDRED MAJORITY! Glory enough for one day!

The city of Providence went against the liberation prox on governor by only ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE majority! We should have carried our entire ticket, had it been possible to bring out all of our voters in some of the wards—some of whom were stricken off the lists at the last canvassing, and others of whom were deterred from expressing their opinions at the ballot-boxes by the prescriptive threats of their employers.—We calculated somewhat upon the city yesterday, and so stated in one of our editions; but the causes to which we have alluded kept it back within the clutches of Fennerism.

Smithfield has done nobly, and so has North Providence. The Hon. Elisha R. Potter is defeated, in the western district, by Lemuel H. Arnold, esq., liberation whig. Mr. Arnold has been most bitterly traduced by the Fennerites—but little less so than Charles Jackson; and his election over their regularly nominated candidate is a rebuke to them, which they cannot fail most keenly to feel. Gov. Arnold is a whig in national politics; but the friends of Mr. Dorr voted for him because he was a whig with a heart in the right place.

We have gained in the legislature, though we have not secured a majority. Heseekiah Willard was legally elected senator in Cran-

ston, without doubt, and ought to contest the seat of Mr. Congdon, his opponent. Should Mr. Willard be admitted to his seat, we shall have ten liberation senators, though the Journal will give us but eight, counting, as it does, T. F. Hazard, of West Greenwich, as opposed to us; when he not only had a seat in the convention which nominated Mr. Jackson, but makes no secret of his opposition to the extravagant and tyrannical course of the Fenner party. There are others which the Journal claims with equal reason. In fact, we have no doubt of a strong liberation majority in the next legislature.

**HURRA FOR JACKSON!—HIS ELECTION PAST A DOUBT!**

The above tables are made up from the Journal. We have since heard from Exeter, which gives Fenner 162 majority. In 1843, it gave him 124 majority. Here is a marked falling off for the Fennerites. Jackson's majority will exceed 200. Little Compton and New Shoreham, the only two towns remaining to be heard from, will, in the aggregate, increase the liberation vote; that is, the majority for Jackson, in the latter, will exceed the majority against him (should there be one) in the former. "Hurra for Jackson and liberation!"

P. S. Since writing the above, we have heard from Block Island. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Jackson ticket was ahead 100 votes.

**Extract from a letter dated**

PROVIDENCE, April 3, 1845.  
Our election, as you are aware, took place yesterday, and has resulted in the election of Charles Jackson, the liberation candidate for governor, by about 800 majority over Fenner. Elisha R. Potter, the whig-Algerine nominee for representative to Congress from the western district, has been defeated by a large majority, by Lemuel H. Arnold, who was supported by the democrats, as he avowed himself a liberationist. This is, indeed, a triumph.

We have also elected at least ten good Dorrite democrats to the Senate, and twenty-six to the House. In the last assembly we had but six in the Senate and twelve in the House.

It is also thought that a majority of both branches of the legislature elected are in favor of the liberation of the patriot Dorr.

Byron Dinan, the whig candidate for lieutenant governor, is doubtless elected. The remainder of the general ticket, except the governor, is as yet doubtful.

**The Country Ruined.**

We find the following paragraph taken from the New York Express going the rounds of our cotemporaries of the Whig Press in North Carolina. In the present instance we quote it from the Raleigh Star, of the 2d inst. Here it is:

"Trade in New York.—The Express says: 'The trade of our city has vastly improved since our last, and there is a fair if not an extensive business. Prospects have brightened. It is believed by many that the city is increasing in population as fast or perhaps faster than at any former period. All branches of trade seem to be fully employed. The political atmosphere has been quiet and calm; Congress having adjourned there is no prominent matters to agitate the public mind.'"

Now we would think, that after the many predictions made by the Star and its brother Feds during the recent campaign, that should Mr. Polk be elected President, commerce, industry, in short every pursuit in which the American citizen is engaged, would be utterly prostrated.—We say we should think that these men, after making these bold and false predictions, would feel a blush of shame mantling their cheeks, whilst quoting such paragraphs as the one above. We say to them, look abroad upon the whole length and breadth of the country, and see the confidence which has been restored in almost every branch of business. Read the accounts of the Money and Stock markets in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. See how 'easy,' to use the commercial phrase, the former is. See how firm and steady the transactions in the latter are; all tending to show that Mr. Polk's Administration has already exercised a salutary influence over the business of the country.

**President Polk's Business Habits.**

Every one who has seen Col. Polk, and marked his manners, habits, physical appearance, &c., will at once agree with the Nashville Union, that "the office of President has never been filled by any whose business habits fitted him better for its arduous and complicated duties, than James K. Polk. He is not only a man of untiring labor, but he works with a degree of method in all his details which peculiarly qualifies him for an Executive officer. He is remarkable for his promptness and punctuality in all his engagements. It is an established rule with him never to postpone what ought to be done immediately, and that which can be done by himself he never shifts upon others. In the minute details of business, his perfect system of business, and his capacity for enduring intense labor makes him remarkable for his intense accuracy. We venture to assert that Col. Polk will give more attention to the details of the various executive officers, will understand their actual condition better and overlook the various subordinates in the offices with more vigilance, than any man has done since the days of Washington. Regular in his habits, temperate in all things, endowed with a rich treasure of common sense, ambitious to maintain the good opinion of his country, and honestly devoted to its best interests, he will rise in the estimation of the people throughout his whole term, and will leave the Presidency with a popularity enjoyed by few of his predecessors."

**The Sandwich Islands.**—Some idea may be formed of the intercourse of our country with the Sandwich islands from the fact that 214 American vessels, with 6,434 seamen, and cargoes valued at \$11,002,832, touched at the several islands between the 1st of January, 1844, and the 10th of October of the same year.

**The way they go it at the North.**  
Some week or two ago we had cut out the following articles, and had intended to have spread them before our readers, but were prevented from want of space. The first, from an Abolition paper, will show our readers the demoniac spirit which animates the Abolitionists of the North when speaking of the South and her institutions, and it will also show them how highly these fanatics appreciate the services of southern whig Senators & Representatives during the discussion of the annexation resolutions. Certainly Areher, Berien, Rieves, & Co., ought to be proud of the favor they have obtained in the eyes of those whom the "Liberator" represents. The second is taken from the Richmond Enquirer, and speaks for itself:

From the Boston Liberator.  
"In the name of Democracy has this frightful outrage been perpetrated. The Democratic party, as such, has sold itself, body and soul, to the Demon of slavery; and with caputal appetite is fattening upon human flesh and blood. All its professions of regard for the rights of man, of hostility to oppression, of attachment to the cause of liberty, are mendacious and hypocritical to an infernal degree, as indisputably shown by its acts. It is a party, from which escape by the virtuous and honest is to be made with the celerity that righteous Lot fled from Sodom. The friends of God and man are now called upon to unite their forces for its overthrow—to put the brand of profligacy on the brow of every man who shall venture to uphold it, to unmask it as a monster of iniquity, and thus vindicate genuine Democracy, and peradventure, save the country from ruin."

"To those members of Congress, whether Whigs or Democrats, who were faithful among the faithless found" in the hour, let the thanks of the friends of freedom be proffered for themselves, and in behalf of the three millions of our fellow countrymen in chains. 'Credit to whom credit—honor to whom honor.' This impartial justice and genuine magnanimity demand. Recrurate to their duty to many other instances, in presenting an almost unbroken front to this scheme of annexation, the Whig party have done a noble work, and stood their ground with a firmness and fidelity far beyond our expectations. That of all the Southern Whig Senators, only three were found willing to go for the measure, surprises us. By their defection from the position assumed by the Whig party, the deed has been consummated; but the party itself, stands nobly exonerated from all responsibility in the case."

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
**The tone of the Whig Press!**  
The Philadelphia "United States Gazette" refers to certain signs in the North, and says that "the Texas question is not settled; even though annexation should be regarded as accomplished, still Texas is to be a rallying word, as effective in some campaign, as was the shout of 'Remember Paoli' in another."

It refers, as one evidence of the signs of the times, to the revelations of the "Boston Mercantile Journal, a staid, respectable paper, of true Whig principles." The Journal says, "the North has been betrayed."

"Let us, then, trusting only to our own resources, and to the moral and religious character of the free States, prepare ourselves seriously for the contest, now inevitable, and involving graver consequences than any in which we have been engaged since our national Constitution was first formed. But, though, as we advance, we may not feel that we can depend upon any part of the South for support, we still shall not feel that we want a safe foundation whereon to plant ourselves, or faithful allies to cheer us on. We have the old principles of the Constitution of the country, and whatever is true and venerable in justice and religion, to stand upon; and we have the voice of humanity, and the sympathies of all christendom to go with us, and bid us God speed. Nor shall we fail of success. For a body of people, like that which fills the free States of this Union, contending earnestly in such a cause, was never yet brought into a base subjection to the spirit of slavery, and never can be."

**Another Sign?**—The N. Y. Tribune is volcanic upon the occasion. It asks: "What remains to be done? We say, resist the consummation of the Annexation scheme to the last. Let Connecticut, Rhode Island, and other Free States, do their duty in the Congressional Elections, and the mischief may be arrested in the next Congress; but if not, we shall not give it up. We shall try, on one hand, to induce Texas to abolish Slavery, gradually, if not immediately; and if Freedom is allowed to discuss the matter, we shall have great hopes of success. Failing or pending that, if any person in a free State shall be claimed as a fugitive Slave from Texas, let his seizure be legally resisted, and the case carried up to the United States Supreme Court," &c. Pretty much in the Quincy style, this, upon the admission of Louisiana, "Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must!" Try to arrest the mischief in the next Congress! Will they indeed? It is easy enough to see what the Whigs and Abolitionists are after. They wish to keep the question open till the next session. For what purpose? To profit by the chapter of accidents—either to defeat the annexation altogether, or so to shape the annexation at the next session, as to obtain the largest proportion of Southern Whigs in fee simple, for the non-slaveholding States. And how do they expect to keep



itopen? By discarding the terms of Brown's resolutions, and opening a new negotiation, under the alternative resolutions, so as to send a new compact to the Senate under the treaty-making power—or even to both Houses under the legislative power. All the anti-Texas Whigs go for the scheme, Western friends of Texas see the game that these madcaps would play, and therefore they go for the scheme which is best calculated to close the Pandora box at once.

#### Late from Texas.

Judging others by myself, we think that no subject could possibly be of more interest to our readers, at present, than the attitude which the Republic of Texas bears to the United States, and the probable termination of the negotiation now pending between these two Commonwealths. It is a subject which has excited a deeper and a more pervading interest over the minds of a large portion of the American people, but particularly of the South and Southwest, than any other question which has been presented to them for a long series of years. So far as our own Government is concerned the question of the annexation of Texas to this country is virtually settled. But it requires two to make a bargain. The next question of anxious enquiry with the friends of that measure is, how will Texas act in the matter? Will she accede to the terms contained in the joint resolutions adopted by the Congress of the United States at the close of its last session? These are questions which would scarcely have cost a thought a few weeks ago. And, although we ask them now, with anxiety, on account of the vastness of the issue involved, we do so without any misgivings as to the final result. For we believe that now, at this moment, the people of Texas are just as decided in their desire to become once more associated with their brethren on this side of the Sabine as they were when they first sent Mexican Hunt to our Government some years ago for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of Union. The tone, however, of some of the leading presses in Texas, inimical as it has become to the measure, and the rumor that has more than once met our ears, that Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, the Geo. Washington of Texas, had by some means or another become hostile to annexation, at least upon the basis proposed by the "joint resolutions," had caused some feelings of apprehension on the part of those who did not look into the matter narrowly.

It is with pleasure that we quote the following article from the New Orleans Picayune, one of the ablest journals in the Union. In perusing it our readers will see that the news of the passage of the annexation resolutions, in this country, had created, on its arrival in Texas, outbursts of the most enthusiastic nature. By the arrival of the steam packet New York, we have Tex news up to the 25th inst. The news is important mainly on account of its being the first received from Texas since the intelligence of the passage of the annexation resolutions reached our friends across the Sabine. As yet we have only heard of the manner in which the information was received by the people of Galveston and Houston. The glad tidings of the certain consummation of the act by the American Government reached the former city on the 18th inst. by the N. York. Immediately upon the fact being known, the vessels in the harbor displayed the Star-Spangled Banner and Lone Star in union from their masts; one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event, and an illumination of the city was agreed upon with the greatest unanimity. A public meeting was convened, at which Gen. Memucan Hunt presided. A preamble and resolutions, expressive of the joy of the people at the prospect of becoming once more citizens of the United States, were drawn up and passed without dissent from any person present. The meeting was of the largest and most enthusiastic description.

A committee was appointed to address the inhabitants of Texas upon the great event, and everything indicated a unanimity and fervor of popular sentiment in favor of Annexation, which we had scarcely anticipated from the rumors that have reached us of late from that country. We learn from the Houston Star that, when the news of the passage of the Annexation resolutions reached that city, it was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm by the citizens, that has never been exceeded. The news of the victorious battle of San Jacinto scarcely excited such general and enthusiastic rejoicing. The sound of the drum and other musical instruments, the roar of cannon, the loud shouts of the multitude, resounding long after midnight, indicated the ardent longing of the people to return once more under the glorious flag of the American Union.

Amid the sounds of joy, there are heard the mutterings of discontent—not so loud, but sufficiently distinct to lead us to infer that there will be considerable opposition to the measure. We do not, however, apprehend the defeat of Annexation from the other side of the Sabine. In respect to the disposition of President Jones upon the question, it is thought a favorable indication that he should have appointed the Hon. David S. Kaufman, an ardent friend of Annexation, as Charge d'Affaires to the United States. The Houston Telegraph, in speaking to this point, says:

We find that an impression is gaining ground that President Jones is opposed to Annexation, and the Washington Register is regarded as uttering his sentiments upon this subject. We, however, have reason to believe that the articles in the Register are published entirely independent of him, and without his assent or dissent, as he troubles himself very little about the affairs of either the editors or the Washington. We have information on which we can rely, that he is a warm friend of Annexation, and disposed to make any honorable sacrifice to obtain it.

The news of the abolition of duties upon cotton imported in England, will take away the main prop of the anti-Annexionists, as it was the hope of obtaining an advantage over the United States in this particular, that furnished the staple argument of the opposition. Aside from the matter of Annexation, we find little that is interesting to our readers in our Texas files. The citizens of Milam and Montgomery counties have evinced a spirit of

insubordination in the way of resisting the tax collector. The closing paragraph from the same article will show that England has not yet given up all hopes of forbidding the ban, and that France too, although Louis Philip gave our Minister, Mr. King, assurances that his Government would not interfere, is also throwing her weight into the scale of Jonny Bull. But we fear not their influence. The people of Texas are, if not in fact, in spirit and feeling, Americans, and they will neither be seduced by the gold nor deterred by the threats of England and France from consummating a measure which cannot but be dear to their hearts.

Just before the New York left Galveston, a British man of war entered that port, bearing despatches to Capt. Elliott, British Envoy, from his Government. It was said that this vessel had a vast amount of money on board, and that the despatches contained instructions to Capt. Elliott to offer to guaranty the national independence of Texas, provided the annexation resolutions are rejected. It was further reported that the French Government had also offered the same guaranty, on the same conditions. Private advices assure us that when these propositions were made known in Galveston, the people snapped their fingers, saying "the foreigners were too late."

Capt. Elliott set out for the capital immediately after receiving his despatches—M. Saginny, the French Charge, was already there. Can it be possible? Can it be possible that the paragraph which we quote below from the New Orleans Courier of the 31st ult., is correct. We thought this time that the World was rid of the Tyrant for some time at least. But wonders will never cease. Should it be a fact that Santa Anna is once more free, we would not be surprised to see him effect another revolution in his favor in Mexico. It would seem that that unhappy country is to be ever the prey of intestine broils. It would not surprise us to see the baleful Star of Santa Anna in the ascendant; nor to see him, before another three months have passed away, reigning in his wretched power over the palace of the Montezumas. But the paragraph is—

"Important.—At the moment of going to press, we learn that a schooner, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at the English Turn, having on board General Santa Anna, who escaped from prison, through the connivance, it is supposed, of some officers of the new government. He will arrive in the city to-morrow, and we understand will take lodgings at the St. Charles hotel."

#### Foreign.

The arrival of the Queen of the West at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 7th of March, brings little additional news from Europe.

The continuance of the income tax for the next three years, as proposed by the Ministry, had passed the House of Commons by a large majority.

No change had taken place in the price of Cotton since the dates brought out by the Cambria.

The reduction of the duty upon American Sugar, it is thought will take place on the 14th inst. This will be good news for the people of Louisiana, as the demand in England will greatly increase.

We notice the following paragraph taken from the Paris "Presse," in relation to the negotiation which we some time ago spoke of as pending between Santa Anna and the Government of England, for the cession of the Province of California to the latter: "The fall of Santa Anna has exposed one of the vastest projects which the undermining ambition of Great Britain ever conceived. It appeared from the correspondence of the Ex-President of Mexico with the British minister, that the former, for a sum of 25,000,000 piastres, of which he had reserved for himself a considerable portion, was on the eve of ceding absolutely to Great Britain the magnificent province of California, considered so valuable both by Great Britain and the United States, that the latter, in the year 1837, offered \$5,000,000 for the harbor of San Francisco alone."

Miss Cushman, the American actress, continues to draw upon herself the plaudits of the London audiences.

#### Anecdote of Mr. Calhoun.

We have heard a story of Mr. Calhoun which speaks so well for his independence of character, that we think it ought to be put on record for general circulation. Mr. Calhoun, being pressed by some of his friends to retain his connection with the new Administration, as a duty which he owed to his friends, replied with spirit: "I will not compromise my own honor, nor the honor of my friends, by consenting to remain where I am." Being pressed to accept of the appointment of Minister to England, we are told that his answer was: "If I should accept of the appointment, I should probably receive instructions which I could not obey." And again, being asked if he would not return to the Senate, he said: "No, I shall retire to my plantation, to await the turn of coming events."

We have no sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's public opinions, but we have a high regard for that independence of character which places him above the suspicion of a mean action.

#### N. Y. Express.

U. S. Ship Princeton.—In the trial on Saturday, of the new propeller (commonly called Stevens' Scull) fitted to the Princeton, we learn that in running the distance of 11 miles, her speed was increased one mile and a third beyond that which she had made a short time before with Ericson's propeller, under precisely similar circumstances. With Stephens' Scull, therefore, we presume she can average 13 miles an hour—a wonderful feat, when we consider that the space occupied by it, in comparison with the hull of the ship much less than the relative proportion of the palm of the hand to the human body. We saw the Princeton while she was in the dry dock at Gosport, and were struck with the remarkable fact that so simple a contrivance, occupying space almost imperceptible, should be the agent of propelling a ship at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

Norfolk Herald, 26th ult.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (whig) thus speaks of the new Secretary: "I am inclined to come to the conclusion, after all, that Mr. Bancroft means to turn up something of a river into the Augean stable of the Navy Department, and sweep away many of the abuses which have grown up there to the public nostrils. The sentiments which he avows in private conversations indicate that he has some idea of the Herculean labor before him, and the nerve to undertake it. His predecessor, Mr. Henshaw, began the work, but unfortunately, he did so before he was confirmed, and, of course, arrayed all the parties interested to sustain the present abuses against him, to prevent his confirmation. Mr. Bancroft is beyond the reach of such hostility, being firmly seated in his power for four years. He is a friend of progress, and an advocate of reform; and he has now a fine opportunity for raising the character of the Department, and making it conform to the spirit of the present, rather than, as heretofore, of a past age."

#### From the Globe.

DEMOCRATIC MECHANICS. If an example were required to prove disinterested devotion among the people to the democratic institutions of the country, it may be found in the conduct of the democratic mechanics in the late presidential contest. This powerful body of men, throughout the Union, were in correspondence with the democratic association in this city, and contributed with great zeal and activity to spread information, derived from this quarter, through the communities in which they lived, and to extend and enforce the principles of the party. We have never seen a more energetic spirit than was displayed among the mechanics of this city, both in their correspondence with societies in every section of the Union, and in the purchase and despatch of documents. Those who worked all day in their respective callings, gave their nights to incessant effort in promoting the cause. And what peculiar personal advantage could the great mass of these men expect from the success of their labor? The time, attention, and exertion necessary to acquire skill in the various arts to which their lives are dedicated, unfit them for most of the government offices. They are not lawyers; and a knowledge of the law is essential to the higher functionaries by whom the law is administered. They are not, for the most part, skilled with the pen; and this circumstance is a bar to the vast multitude of employments in which clerical experience is indispensable. Here, then, is this great body of intelligent, industrious, virtuous class of citizens—as a class the most virtuous and patriotic in the country—excluded, for the most part, from the honors and emoluments of office; and yet they were found, in the conflict, the most ardent and energetic and powerful class in conducting it to a triumphant result. Nothing can be given to them to compensate their labors. They are, in the political struggles of the country, as in fighting its battles against a foreign enemy, in the true sense the *sineurs of war*. Their courage, strength, skill, and patriotism—their intellectual and physical powers, constitute the bulwark of the republic; but its honors, its favors, and its pecuniary rewards, go to other classes who deserve them less, but prepare better to appropriate them.

These considerations should, in our opinion, induce the Chief Magistrate to make it an invariable rule whenever an office comes within the province of a mechanic to confer it upon one. Whenever the duty has reference to construction, and depends on any of the arts in which mechanical education and capacity are required, a mechanic should be appointed to the office of direction. As the circumstance of a peculiar education unfits the artist for almost all the offices of government, those adapted to the acquirements should never be conferred on an individual of any other class of citizens. The executive should seize every occasion, where such opportunity offers, to distinguish able and worthy, and patriotic members of this order with the government patronage. It is proper that the arts and mechanical skill of our countrymen should be thus distinguished by government favor; and it is just that the disinterested patriotism which stimulates such multitudes of laboring men to sacrifice their private interests to a public cause on fields of battle and at the hustings, should have the evidence of the respect and consideration of the government bestowed upon some member of the class whenever it is compatible with the nature of the trust to be so bestowed.

#### NEW-YORK MARKET, April 6th.

Naval Stores.—We notice sale of 775 bbls. Newborn Turpentine at \$3.25, cash, per bbl, the previous price; and 1300 Swanswood, at \$2.75. The stock of Rosin is much reduced, there being very little in first hands. Spirits Turpentine is very firm at previous prices, with an upward tendency. The sales early in the week were large at 40 cents, 4 mos; and since about one hundred casks Southern have been taken in lots at 40 cash, and 41, 4 mos.

Rice.—During the week, about 700 tons have changed hands, partly for export, at \$3.14 a \$3.40; with some prime in bbls, at \$3.75, cash. The stock is moderate for the season, and holders evince no disposition to reduce prices.

#### Shipping & Commercial List.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 5. The advance in New York, noticed in our last, in various articles has been fully sustained, and in some instances a further advance taken place. Cotton continues at an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 on price, before the arrival of the Cambria, and large sales daily taking place. Sugar continues active, and daily on the advance. Coffee has sold a high price, and Molasses taken by speculators as fast as it arrives at 30 cents for Cuba, and 35 for New Orleans. A further advance also in Iron and nails. There has been considerable cotton sold in our market at prices ranging from 55 to 60 and 65 1/2; but little other produce coming in, and we know of no change to notice.

North Carolinian.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—April 6th. Cotton.—Although the Upland market since the date of our last has not labored under as much excitement as characterized the business of the previous week, still it has been well attended from day to day, and the transactions have been rather extensive than otherwise. It will be recollected that at the close of the previous week, operations were partially suspended in consequence of the high prices demanded; but on Saturday, sales were freely effected at the quotations given that morning. The aggregate sales of the week foot up 14,700 bales, against the receipt in the same time of 13,836 bales. We refer to the following figures for a fair index of the market at the close of operations, viz:

Superior and Ordinary, 5 a 5 1/2  
Middling a middling fair, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2  
Fair a good fair, 6 1/2 a 6 3/4  
Choice, 6 3/4 a —

Rice.—The Rice market has undergone no material change throughout the week just closed. There has been but a limited demand for the article, but at the same time very little has been offered, which has enabled holders to obtain their terms for such parcels as have changed hands. There is a general belief that the crop will fall short of the previous year some 12 or 15,000 tons, which, taken in connection with the limited supply on sale, have made holders rather indifferent about effecting sales unless at full prices. The receipts of the week reached 2253 tierces, and the sales in the same time foot up 1000 tierces. We quote ordinary to fair 2 1/2 a 3; good and prime 3 1/4 a 3 3/4 per hundred; and choice —

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week are 29,000 bushels and the sales in the same time comprise 3500 bushels at 72; 10,000 from 73 to 75; 1700 at 77; 2000 at 80; and 2900 bushels at 85c.

Grain.—There have been no arrivals since our last of either Corn, Oats, or Peas.

Sugar.—There has been a good inquiry for Louisiana description since our last, but holders have been unwilling to pay the prices demanded, and the operations of the week have consequently been on a very limited scale. We have advanced our quotations, viz: 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, and would remark that even higher prices are demanded for particular lots. The receipts of sugar for the first quarter of '45 from foreign ports are 238 bbls, and 2 boxes coastwise in the same time, 3600 bbls, 22 bbls, and 44 boxes; and since the first inst. 65 bbls. Louisiana have come to hand.

Coffee.—There have been some inquiries for Rio during the week, but the prices demanded, for many instances checked the desire to extend operations. About 300 bags have changed hands, at a further advance on the prices of the previous week. We quote 6 1/2 a 7 1/2, according to quality. Received from Foreign ports for the quarter ending 31st ultimo, 3886 bags; coastwise same time, 4 bbls, 20 bbls, and 1841 bags.

Molasses.—The receipts of this article into this port, from foreign ports for the quarter ending 31st ultimo, are 2315 bbls, 221 tierces and 115 bbls; and coastwise in the same time, 387 bbls, 1 tierce and 3688 bbls. Since New Orleans and Cuba have been in request since our last, and upwards of 400 barrels of the former in two lots, have changed hands at 30 a 31c, per gallon, and for the latter descriptions 28c, cash was offered for a lot 140 bbls, but refused, and which we have been informed will be shipped to a northern market. Since the 1st inst. 211 bbls. New Orleans have also been received. See quotations.

Bacon.—Shoulders and Sides are in demand, and as there is very little stock on the market, and the receipts light, importers have obtained high prices. About 50 hhd. Western received since our last have been taken on the following terms, viz:—Shoulders 6 1/2 a 7c; Sides 7 1/2 a 8c, per lb.

Lard.—This article has also been very much inquired for during the week, and the very limited stock on sale has run up prices. Several small lots Western in bbls. have changed hands at prices ranging from 8 1/2 a 9c, and some 200 kegs at 9 and 9 1/2, per lb.

Salt.—The receipts from the 1st January to the 31st ultimo from foreign ports are 46,922 sacks, 2,680 bushels in bulk, 25 tons Rock Salt; coastwise in the same time 2,590 sacks. Since the 1st inst. some 1500 sacks have been received, a portion of which was sold at \$1.05 per sack, and the balance closed at \$1 cash.

#### Extracts Char. Cour. Price Current.

SHARDED. In this town, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Fabien Varen, to Miss Caroline Arlen.

#### DIED.

In Davis county, on the 15th inst., Mr. Samuel Vaneston, a Revolutionary Patriot, aged about 80 years.

In Robeson county on the 3d inst., Col. Giles S. McLean, formerly a member of the State Legislature.

In Fayetteville, on the 15th ult., Mrs. Sarah, consort of Mr. John McCaskill, aged 42.

In Cumberland county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. Neil McFladen, to Miss Mary Jane Bethune, eldest daughter of the Hon. Laurelin Bethune.

#### MARRIAGE LIST.

#### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

April 2. schr A F Thorne, Sanford, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

3. schr Henry Chase, Steelman, Phila., to C D Ellis & Co.

schr Enterprise, Thayer, Bermuda, to E Dickinson.

5. brig Four Brothers, Robinson, N York, to E Dickinson.

7. brig Oneida, Collins, Phila., to C D Ellis & Co.

Br brig Jabez, Smith, Bermuda, to G W Davis.

Br brig Kate, McNeil, Bermuda, to C D Ellis & Co.

8. schr Benjamin Harrison, Douglass, Hyde county, to Brown & DeKeset.

9. schr George & William, McGrath, Boston, to Russell & Gamwell.

10. schr Stannia, Preble, Bath, with brick and hay, to Russell & Gamwell.

9. schr Pequaquid, Fowet, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

10. laque Dunlap, Thomas, St Thomas, to G W Davis.

#### CLEARED.

April 3. schr Lydia, Muldrum, Havana, by J. Hall.

5. brig Alpine, Treat, Martinico, by E Dickinson.

6. brig Charlotte, Hopkins, New London, by C D Ellis & Co.

schr Grantee, Grindell, Phila., by Barry & Bryant.

schr Fellowship, Farnham, Philadelphia, by J. Hall.

7. brig Lafayette, Atwood, Boston, by G W Davis.

schr Albion, Harding, Baltimore, by John Hall.

schr Delaware, Holbrook, Tomasson, Me., by Russell & Gamwell.

8. brig Denmark, Norton, Richmond, Me., by Russell & Gamwell.

schr Gazette, Pierre, St Kitts, to E Dickinson.

9. schr St Croix, Hoyt, Plymouth, (Cuba) by E Dickinson.

schr James Barron, Richmond, to E Dickinson.

11. schr Enterprise, Thayer, New Port, (R.I.) by E Dickinson.

brig Monaghan, Colley, New York, by E Dickinson.

Schr. Gail, Panning for Wilmington, N. C., at Newport 29th, with loss of boat and sails, and lashed.—(Ship & Coop. List.)

V. R. PEIRSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. IS now receiving and opening his Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workmanlike manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY, most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of Spring and Summer Goods, now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Dux Skin CASSIMERES, with a large assortment of VESTINGS, of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of FANCY GOODS, of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs; SUSPENDERS; Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c., of great variety. Also, a large assortment of Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas. Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing, to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from 75 cents to \$7. Vests from 75 cents to \$7.00. Shirts from 50 cents to \$4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

#### HATS.

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well selected an assortment of Goods in his line as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage.

V. R. PEIRSON.

April 2d, 1845.

#### HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to Health and comfort, as the Inventor and Proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paregoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

#### Beware of such impostors.

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, for the cure of consumption, coughs, colic, splitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c. bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Phila. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry have been sold out, and the price is now obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to keep their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain tin, in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent,

#### WM. SHAW.

The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily pulled through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

#### CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 200 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Couches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner to command. He has also on hand and continues to manufacture a large stock of every description of SADDLERY, Harness, Trunks, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845.

30-12m

#### Wilmington Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—April 10 1845.

Bacon—Hams,	8 a	9
Middlings,	7 1/2 a	8
Shoulders,	6 1/2 a	7
Western,	6 a	7 1/2
Breastwax,	25 a	27
Butter,	15 a	18
Beer, bbl. meas,	6 00 a	6 00
prime,	4 50 a	5 50
Corn,	50 a	55
Meal,	60 a	65
Coffee,	7 1/2 a	8
Cotton,	8 a	8 1/2
Candles, tallow,	10 a	12
spira,	30 a	35
Feathers,	30 a	35
Flour,	4 50 a	5 00
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs.	4 75 a	5 50
Iron,	7 1/2 a	8 1/2
Lard,	6 a	6 07
Line, Thomstown,	1 00 a	1 12
Lumber—Strum mill,		
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00	
Quarter flooring,	11 00	
Bill lumber extra prices.		
River Flooring boards,	11 a	12 25
wide, do.	7 00 a	7 50
Scantling,	6 00 a	6 00
Timber,	5 00 a	7 50
Molasses,	30 a	33
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	14 a	16 00
2, "	12 a	14 00
3, "	10 a	7 00
Nails,	5 a	5 1/2
Naval Stores, soft, Turp.	2 53 a	2 55
hard,	1 50	
Tar,	1 30 a	1 33
Pitch,	80 a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50 a	1 60
" 2,	90 a	1 00
" 3,	35 a	40
Sp. Turp.	33 a	35
Oil, Sperm,	90 a	95
Pease, Ground,	55 a	60
Black eye,	45 a	50
Cow,	11 00 a	14 00
Pork, fresh,	4 1/2 a	5
Rice, rough, uah	2 50 a	3 00
Salt, Turke Island, bush	30 a	33
Liverpool, sack,	5 a	6
Soap,	1 25 a	1 50
Shingles, country,	3 50 a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	30 a	32
Gin,	30 a	38
Whiskey,	25 a	27
STEEL,	12 1/2 a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00 a	15 00
dressed,	20 00	
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00 a	10 00
dressed,	8 00 a	11 00
Sugar, West India,	6 1/2 a	6
New Orleans,	5 1/2 a	6
loaf,	6 1/2 a	7 1/2
Tallow,	4 a	5
Tobacco, leaf,	20 a	22
VANILLA,	70 a	3 00
Wines, Madeira,	2 a	2 25
Port,	40 a	50
Malaga,	40 a	50

#### WILMINGTON MARKET.—April 10.

NAVAL STORES.—Very little Turpentine has come to market since our last report, in consequence of the low state of the rivers. Last sales are sustained—\$2 53 a \$2 55. Tar—\$1 30 a \$1 33.

LUMBER.—We have no alteration to make from our last week's quotations; and have only to remark that the market is bare of Flooring Boards, and Scantling is in request at prices above.

Bacon.—Western Sides, advertised in our last week's paper, have been sold in port, at 7 1/2 cts. per lb. by the hhd.

MOLASSES.—183 barrels New Orleans, arrived last week, brought 31 cts. per gallon.



## LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good sheds, and comfortable stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-4f]

## FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

**BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.**  
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the best sent to their houses if they wish.  
Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.  
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-f

## Fresh Beef.



THE subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

**BEST OF BEEF AND PORK.**  
on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have **Beef Cattle** to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford.

JOHN T. HEWITT.  
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-4f

## Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.  
March 15, 1844. 10-4f

## Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber.

JAMES A. KING  
March 15, 1844 10-4f

**TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.**  
HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per cent. Commission.

JOHN HALL.  
March 15, 1844. 10-4f

**COUNTRY AGENTS.**  
THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care, they would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent.

G. P. & R. H. GRANT.  
March 22, 1844. 11-4f

**Notice to Turpentine Makers.**  
THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to **hold** for an improvement, he will furnish a **WHARF** and make suitable **ADVANCES** either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.  
March 22, 1844 11-4f

**The Hanover House,**  
IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.  
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

## In Store.

50 BBLs. Fayetteville Flour,  
25 do. best Canal do.  
15 half bbls. do.  
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,  
10 " prime " do.  
40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,  
20 boxes " Tobacco,  
40 bbls. Salina Salt,  
50 " Planting Potatoes,  
10 " Sugar,  
25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment of other

**PROVISIONS and GROCERIES,**  
on retail, for sale cheap, by

J. I. BRYAN.  
Jan'y 31, 1845. 20-4f

**Sugar and Coffee.**  
5 HDS. New Orleans Sugar,  
10 do. Porto Rico do.  
50 bags Rio Coffee,  
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

**Molasses.**  
60 HDS. superior quality St. Jago, now landing and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.  
March 14, 1845.

**Blank Warrants**—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

## To the Public.

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same. I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

**SPRING STOCK,**  
and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

**MECHANIC TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,**  
or  
**Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.**  
I have also on hand a splendid stock of

**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale.

CHAS. BARR.  
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

**Valuable Real Estate For Sale.**  
THAT well known property at the corner of Castle and Water streets, formerly the property of the Urich family. The payment shall be made so easy that the property can be bought with great convenience, by taking up my notes at either bank in this place.

This property has never paid less than \$300 a year, and is now doing it. Application to be made to P. K. Dickinson, or to

DOYLE O'HANLON.  
March 21, 1845. 27-4f

**Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.**  
TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COB and SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, &c., or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.

The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.

W. F. COLLINS.  
March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

**CERTIFICATE.**  
Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.

WM. BOYLAN.  
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y]

**Cigars.**  
24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.  
March 14, 1845.

**Molasses.**  
200 HDS. new crop, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

**Daily Expected.**  
2500 sacks Liverpool salt in bleached sacks, per Br. barque Sirion, from Liverpool direct; for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

**MOLASSES.**  
100 hds., prime new crop, just received per brig N. F. Frothingham, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

**COAL.**  
50 hds., and 20 Tons loose, for sale by

GEO. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

**Molasses.**  
82 HDS. Martinique, new crop, 60 Bbls. New Orleans, for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.  
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

**Fire INSURANCE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

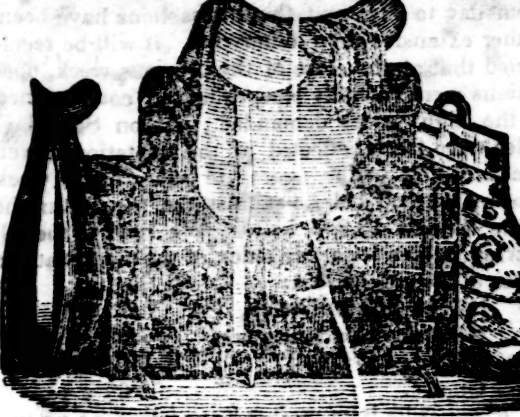
KELLY & McCALEB.  
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

**PRINCE'S**  
Littan's Botanic Garden and Nurseries,  
FLUSHING, L. I. NEAR NEW YORK.  
THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over \$700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and Shrubs at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every postpaid applicant, by addressing

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.  
Flushing, October, 1844.—[11]

## SADDLIES.

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &c.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,  
in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retimed at short notice. Also, Carriages, Buggies, and Trotting Waggon, together with a general assortment of Northern

Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

**WINDOW SHADERS—BLINDS AND DOORS.**  
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.  
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

## MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adopts this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will send her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-4f

**Daniel Cromley, BOOT MAKER,**  
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adapted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES. In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call.

[Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y]  
Chronicle will please copy.

**REMOVAL.**  
THE undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by Wm. COOKE, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

**NOW ON HAND,**  
Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the

**GROCERY LINE.**  
and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.

A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.  
Jan'y 31, 1845.

**Real Estate for Sale.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodation terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven acres of land, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting a Saw Mill, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. Also, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the New River. Also, three thousand acres of land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the New River. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the subscriber's new lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-4f]

**For Sale.**  
50 Sacks Ashton's Fine Salt,  
400 yards Cotton Duck No. 2,  
1 bushel Red Clover seed,  
Hourly Expected from New-Orleans,  
160 barrels Whiskey, 8 hds. Sugar,  
Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-4f]

**Just to Hand,**  
6000 Bacon Hams, Shoulders & Sides,  
25 Bbls. Flour, superfine,  
10 bbls. Potatoes,  
for table or planting,  
Sweet Potatoes, Pickles, table Salt, Onions, Meal, Rice, Lamp Oil, Candles, Soap, and a small supply of valuable Religious Books, with a few Bibles and Testaments.

A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.  
Feb'y 14th 1845.—22.

**In Store.**  
25 HDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,  
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,  
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,  
10 Tierces Salmon,  
20 Hds. Grate Coal,  
For sale low by

GEO. W. DAVIS.  
Oct. 10, 1844.

**Leaf Tobacco,**  
25 hds., a prime article, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

## CAKES FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Toppat Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn, and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had.

M. C. NIXON.  
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-4f

**Strayed or Stolen.**  
ABOUT two weeks ago, my Milk Cow was turned out to the lot in the night, and has not been heard from since. She was a young valuable Cow, white all over, except a few redish spots about the head. I bought her of Mr. H. M. Cowan, and it may be, she has made her way back into the country, on Moore's Creek from whence she was brought. Any information offered will be fully rewarded.

A. J. BATTLE.  
Feb'y 14th.—[23]

**SALT.**  
4000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt  
afloat, just arrived. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.  
Jan. 10.—[17-31st]

**In Store.**  
GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit, Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, Laguirra, Cuba and Rio Coffee, Brown Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Cotton Yarn and Seined Twine, Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills, Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by

A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.  
Nov. 22, 1844.

**ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.**  
THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The school year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNEL.  
B. L. HOSKINS,  
JOHN McRAE,  
J. BALLARD,  
J. D. GARDNER,  
T. H. HOWEY,  
ALEX. McRAE,  
October 4, 1844. 3-4f

**DENTISTRY.**  
W. WARE,  
DOCTOR OF DENT & SURGERY,  
and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.  
March 1, 1844. 8-4f

**Liquors and Porter.**  
40 BBLs. N. E. RUM,  
5 do. N. O. do.  
5 do. Am. Brandy,  
2 Pipes Holland Gin,  
5 casks Cask do.  
5 casks Port in qts. and pints.  
Just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.  
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

**BLANK CHECKS**—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large assortment of Boots & Shoes, of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for CASH, and offer my goods at very reduced prices, cheaper than they have ever before been offered in this market at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Having employed the most superior workmen, BOOTS will be made to order, in the most approved Philadelphia style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 23, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDEFORD.

**TEMPERANCE.**  
THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27, 1844.

**Notice.**  
CANDY and CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

**Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids**  
For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit, and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

## V. R. PIERSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had long experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself, and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz:

Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths,  
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English  
Cassimeres of superior  
qualities, Sattinets  
of various colors  
& qualities,  
Kentucky Jeans.

**VESTINGS.**  
of the very latest styles and patterns, consisting in part of Rich French and English plain and cut silk Velvets, Tulle, Marcellines, Meisines, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of

**Gentlemen's Under Garments,**  
such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cotton; Hosiery of various qualities and descriptions, extra rich, new and plain Silk, Fatin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs; Suspenders of various qualities. Black, White, and Colored Kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk and woolen, thibet and cotton Gloves. Also, a full assortment of

**HATS:**  
Beaver and Mole skin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats: blue and black cloth and glazed silk Caps; silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention.

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**  
to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, and feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of

**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

He has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter, he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department.

When in N. York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PIERSON.  
Jan. 31st, 1845.—[20-4f] Market st.

**Information Wanted.**  
IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. Thomas, Post Master, Elean, Hancock Co., Maine where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a